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—General Association Issues Statement Against Reopening of "South Korea-Japan Talks"—

Discontinue "South Korea-Japan Talks" at Once!

The preliminary conference of the U.S.-directed "South Korea-Japan Talks" was resumed on August 21 after repeated talks which had been held between Pe Eui Huan, South Korean "chief delegate" and his Japanese counterpart Michisuke Sugi since last March. Since the recent reshuffle of the Ikeda Government, moves to conclude as early as possible the talks have become ever more active.

Under these circumstances, the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan issued on August 21 a statement demanding the Japanese Government suspend immediately the talks.

The statement follows in part:

Statement of General Association

Together with the majority of Japanese people, we have strongly opposed the "South Korea-Japan Talks" and have been waging a consistent struggle for its immediate discontinuation.

However, the Japanese Government, in disregard of the strenuous opposition of the Korean and Japanese peoples and world public to the talks, resumed on August 21 the preliminary conference of the talks, and is planning to break as quickly as possible the deadlock in the talks.

We protest vehemently against this intention of the Japanese Government and demand again immediate suspension of the talks.

As is well known, the talks are aimed at obstructing peaceful unification of Korea, helping the U.S. carry out its war policy in the Far East and cooking up an aggressive "Northeast Asia military alliance."

Recently, the U.S. imperialists' aggressive policy is suffering a total failure in the Far East, particularly in Laos and South Vietnam.

In South Korea, the anti-American struggle for national salvation and peaceful unification of the fatherland is daily mounting, with the Pak Chung Hi military regime confronted by an intensifying political and economic crisis.

As a result, the U.S. imperialists' policy of colonization and aggression toward South Korea is faced with bankruptcy.

The U.S. eagerness to get Japan and South Korea to conclude by hook and crook the notorious "South Korea-Japan Talks," also known as "10-year-old negotiations," is not unrelated to such a crisis.

Meanwhile, the Japanese militarists, following the aggressive policy of U.S. imperialism, are making inroads into South Korea in an attempt to change it again into their colony.

The Korean people are now waging a nationwide struggle to force the U.S. troops out of South Korea and to achieve peaceful unification of their fatherland. Just at this juncture, the Japanese Government, following deliberately and faithfully the U.S. policy of war, is intriguing to block peaceful unification of Korea hand in hand with the South Korean military regime. Isn't this a serious challenge to the Korean people?

With national indignation, we protest against and denounce such Japanese Government's plot.

Besides, the Japanese Government is intending to negotiate matters affecting the sovereignty of the Korean people, including "property claims" and "legal status of Koreans in Japan," with the military regime which can never represent the will of the Korean people. This is absolutely unjustifiable and unlawful.

If the Japanese Government, giving a deaf ear to the just demand of the Korean people, continues the "South Korea-Japan Talks" without giving up their machinations to re-invade South Korea, it will surely be exposed to strong opposition of the two peoples and vehement denunciation by world public opinion.

When the relations between Korea and Japan are going to enter a serious stage, we are firmly convinced the broader sections of the Japanese people will launch a more resolute struggle against the "South Korea-Japan Talks."

We are firmly determined to fight to the last against the U.S. imperialists' policy of war and the "South Korea-Japan Talks," for the sake of peaceful unification of the fatherland, the peace of the Far East and promotion of friendship and goodwill between Korea and Japan.

Chairman Han Duk Su(centre) tells at a press conference that the General Association demands of the Japanese Government immediate discontinuation of the "South Korea-Japan Talks."

DPRK Olympic Committee Admitted Into IOC

PYONGYANG, Aug. 20 (KCNA)—Otto Mayer, secretary general of the International Olympic Committee, sent a letter to the DPRK informing the latter of the fact that it has been made a member of the International Olympic Committee by a provisional decision and that it has been registered on the list of national Olympic committees.

The letter also noted that the final decision of the International Olympic Committee will be made after September 1 when it will become known whether or not the South Korean Olympic Committee decides to take part, forming a single Korean team and declared that in case the South Korean side replies in the negative, the DPRK Olympic Committee has the right to participate in the 1964 Games as an independent team.

Enclosed with the letter was a copy of the record of the 59th General Meeting of the International Olympic Committee dealing with its decision on the issue of formation of a single team of North and South Korea.

Editorial

Long Live the 14th Anniversary of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea!

(1)

FOURTEEN years have elapsed since the Korean people proclaimed the founding of their independent state and made their debut in the international arena under the banner of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

The entire Korean people, looking back upon the road of struggles followed by the Republic and the great achievement it has won, are observing the anniversary(Sept. 9) with great pride, renewing fighting spirit.

We, Korean people, who had not possessed genuine sovereignty in our own country for many years in the past, can never forget the humiliation and maltreatment they underwent, the backwardness and poverty of our country in the dark days of Japanese imperialist rule.

Marshal Kim Il Sung and other Korean Communists waged long-protracted, arduous struggles against the enemy to put an end once for all to the national tragedy, establish genuine people's sovereeignty in our land and to build a free, happy paradise for the people in our country.

Founded on the basis of this brilliant, patiotic tradition, our Republic embodies the centuries-old aspirations of our people for the freedom and liberation of the fatherland.

(2)

THE fourteen years after the founding of the Republic is a period during which the invincible vitality and superiority of the state-social system of our country were fully demonstrated and thoroughgoing changes were brought about in the life of the Korean people.

The Korean people won brilliant victory under the banner of the Republic in the hardest-fought Korean War provoked by U.S. imperialism, and, after heroically overcoming untold defficulties in the post-war rehabilitation, have turned theirback ward and poor fatherland into a mighty socialist industrial-agricultural country with a firm self-dependent national economy.

Thus, today our country has ushered in a period of unprecedented prosperity.

Industrial output grew by 43 per cent every year during the six post-war years, and the industrial output value in 1961 was by 8.7 times that in 1944.

The Korean people who were left far behind modern technical civilization in the past, can now produce anything they wish — large-scale chemical factories, blast furnaces, automobiles, tractors, electric locomotives, 6-metre hobbings, etc.

Marked changes have also been brought about in rural villages. As a result of the completion of cooperativization, the root-cause of exploitation and poverty was eliminated once for all in our countryside. With the irrigation system completed basically and the mechanization of agriculture progressing rapidly, in our countryside, freed from drought and flood, a bumper crop is harvested every year.

On the basis of the great successes won in the economic construction, the living of the working people is improved with every passing day.

Referring to the happy life of our people, Premier Kim Il Sung said:

"Throughout its several thousand years' history never has our fatherland prospered more than it does today and never have our people enjoyed a free and happy life and taken pride in their fatherland more than they do today."

This is why a great number of Korean citizens in Japan have returned and are still returning to their fatherland to lead a bountiful life there, putting an end to their hard life in a foreign country.

We are sure that all the successes our people have scored stem from the correct policy of the Korean Workers' Party and the Government of the Republic and their wise guidance.

Today our Republic has become the banner of freedom and happiness of the Korean people, its might daily growing and its international prestige heightening day after day.

(3)

DUE to the U.S. imperialists' policy of aggression and war, however, our fatherland is not unified yet seventeen years after Korea's Liberation from Japanese imperialist rule and the South Korean people are still suffering from untold hardships and tribulations in a living hell. Especially since the "military coup" in South Korea, bloody suppression of people has been further strengthened, economic catastrophe and people's living have been aggravated all the more. A land of death crowded with millions of unemployed, millions of hunger-stricken peasants and hundreds of thousands of orphans, a land where terror and massacre prevail and Yankee soldiers commit bestial outrages as their daily routine—this is the reality of today's South Korea.

The only way for the South Korean people out of the present catastrophe lies in removing the U.S. troops from South Korea and accomplishing peaceful unification of the fatherland. In this connection, the recent peaceable proposals of the 11th session of the 2nd Supreme People's Assembly of the DPRK will play an important role in promoting Korea's unification and preserving and consolidating peace in Korea and the Far East, as they enjoy full support from the entire Korean people and the peace-loving peoples the world over.

Today, firmly rallied around the Party and the Government of the Republic headed by Marshal Kim Il Sung, the people of North Korea are marching forward like a flying horse to fulfil the grand Seven-Year Plan which is aimed at decisively promoting socialist industrialization of the country and markedly improving people's living.

No force on earth can stem the onward movement of the Korean people who, under the leadership of the Korean Workers' Party and the banner of the Republic, are struggling with lofty patriotism and revolutionary enthusiasm for the building of a mighty socialist country in our land and for the realization of peaceful unification of the country.

The cause of the Korean people is just and sure to emerge victorious.

Our glorious fatherland—the Democratic People's Republic of Korea—will prosper forever generation after generation.

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Another U.S. Soldier Comes Over to North Korea

PYONGYANG, August 21 (KCNA)–Another American soldier came over to the North from South Korea on August 15. He is James Joseph Dresnok, PFC., driver of a 106 gun jeep, Weapons Platoon Company, First Battle Group, 8th Cavalry, First U.S. Cavalry Division.

Stating that his crossing over to the North was not motivated by a momentary sentiment or complaint, he said that he got sick of the corrupt American society and the life in the U.S. army units and felt a prick of conscience about the acts on the U.S. army which bring misfortunes to the South Korean people.

Orphaned when he was very young, he said, he underwent all kinds of maltreatment and humiliation. His mother died while doing forced labour on the Virginia State Farm for Women on the outskirts of Richmond, and his father was killed in an automobile collision in Chicago.

He himself was hired by a contractor, unable to get a proper schooling and was subjected to hard labour as a plasterer till he was drafted into the U.S. army in November, 1958.

After finishing the boot training, he was sent to West Germany. Demobilized in February, 1962, he returned to Richmond, Virginia, his native place. But there was no hope for him there.

After wandering about for a while in despair, he returned to the army in April, 1962, and expressed his wish to be dispatched abroad. It was in May that he was sent to South Korea. But his life in South Korea was even more distressing.

He underwent sufferings in the frequent military exercises and in building military set-ups and was persecuted constantly by the superiors.

He was greatly shocked by the burning hatred of the South Korean people for the U.S. army, particularly by the anti-American demonstration of the South Korean youth and students last June. He became more and more dubious of the stationing of the U.S. army in South Korea.

About that time, he learned that American soldier Larry A. Abshier who had crossed over to North Korea was leading a happy life, enjoying humanitarian hospitality.

He also realized that to serve as an American soldier any longer meant he was cheating his own conscience and ruining his future, being deceived by the U.S. rulers.

At last he made up his mind and daringly crossed over to the North in quest of a true life and happiness.

At present he is accorded humanitarian treatment of the Republic.

After seeing with his own eyes the magnificent reality in the northern part of our Republic, he said as follows:

I have fully realised how preposterous was the propaganda of the U.S. rulers and superiors that "Communist society had no freedom and it persecuted people and was an aggressor."

Though I had been in the United States, West Germany and South Korea, I have never seen such a free, happy life as the people in North Korea are leading.

Being given human treatment for the first time in my life since I was taken into the bosom of the happy people in the North, I say to myself that I am a lucky boy who explored the road of a truly happy, hope-filled life.

I think my colleagues in South Korea should not be fooled by the false propaganda of the U.S. rulers and superiors; they should get out of their present miserable lot.

Optic Nerve Atrophy Successfully Cured

PYONGYANG, Aug. 17 (KCNA)–Doctor Kim Joo Hyun of the ophthalmologic section of the hospital attached to a Korean People's Army Unit, succeeded in restoring the sight in optic nerve atrophy cases, once considered incurable, by a new method of injecting medicine in punctures based on eastern medicine.

Army doctor Kim Joo Hyun solved this tough problem of medical science by injecting medicine in many Kyunghyuls (punctures) and examining their reaction through brain wave tests.

After many difficulties he at last found the key to the secret.

Out of numerous Kyunghyuls in the human body, he found one main puncture and two auxiliary punctures closest to and directly linked with the optic nerve.

Through experiments he drew the conclusion that the optic nerve rapidly revives when the injections are applied to the main puncture and auxiliary punctures.

This was approved through clinical practice.

The optic nerve atrophy, which was thought incurable in the past, is being cured only in two weeks.

Cowboy in Past Becomes Architect Under People's Regime

PYONGYANG August, 20 (KCNA)–Multi-storey buildings without groundwork are springing up in towns and villages of North Korea.

It was last summer that a 110 meter chimney on the first building without an underground work made its appearance in the compound of the Sinuiju Chemical Fibre Mill, North Pyungan Province.

Following the construction of the chimney, two or three-storey apartments without groundwork were erected in Sinuiju on a layer of accumulation.

This method has quickly found fertile soil in Pyongyang and the rest of the country.

It is 33 year old master of science (engineering) Won Ha Ok, a teacher of the Pyongyang Construction College, who systematised the theory of construction without groundwork and carried it into practice.

This talented young scholar was a downtrodden cowherd before Liberation.

Born into a poor family, he became a cowherd of a landlord at the age of 8. His father, driven by poverty and hunger, roamed here and there in search of jobs, unable to rent even a small patch of land from the landlord.

Won Ha Ok was also destined to follow the miserable life of his father.

After Liberation, however, the Party and the people's regime gave light to this cowboy and saved him from the depth of illiteracy and darkness.

The people's regime provided his family with farm land, an ox and a tile-roofed house and opened wide before him the road of learning.

But imperialism was cruel to him to the utmost. During its temporary occupation of North Korea in 1950, the U.S. imperialist aggressive army murdered Ha Ok's parents on the charge of being "red."

"Study hard to serve best the country." This is what his mother said when she was breathing her last after the cruel torture by the enemy.

Not forgetting these words of his mother for a moment, he hurled himself into study. His talent was brought to full play and his progress was simply amazing. In 1956, he became an engineer and two years later won the degree of master of science for his paper "a method of calculating the limited condition of ground and foundation."

Won Ha Ok developed his theory on construction without groundwork on the basis of the traditional Korean architecture.

The successes of his study inheriting and developing the traditional architecture of Korea were consummated in his papers "questions arising in groundwork in our country," "monolithic action of the structures on the ground and the foundation" and "on designing sand beds."

He said to the reporter:

I cannot serve enough the Party and the people's regime no matter how much I may do –this is the creed of my life.

Conclusion of Agreement on W. Irian:

Another Blow to Imperialists

The conclusion of the agreement between Indonesia and Holland on West Irian is a precious success achieved by the Indonesian people in their protracted struggle for the liberation of West Irian from the cursed rule of the Dutch colonialists and for territorial integrity.

Despite their independence in 1945, the Indonesian people had to unfold nation-wide struggle against the imperialists and colonialists to liberate West Irian.

Driven into a tight corner in face of the powerful armed struggle of the Indonesian people the U.S. imperialists had no choice but to comply with the demand of Indonesia regarding the West Irian issue.

Therefore, the conclusion of the agreement is another blow to the imperialist colonialists.

Behind the curtain of disputes around the West Irian issue, however, the U.S. imperialists are now trying to maintain and expand their interests in West Irian and turn this area into another springboard against the Indonesian and Asian peoples.

Because of the justness of their goal and the unanimous support of the world people, the Indonesian people will frustrate the cunning and avaricious plots of the imperialists and surely win victory in their righteous struggle for the complete return of West Irian.

Under People's Regime

Great Victory in Building Self-Supporting National Economy

The Korean people are going to observe the 14th anniversary of the founding of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea. These fourteen years were a period during which North Korea, casting off all its backwardness, has made a big stride toward Socialism.

In building a new society, marvellous results were obtained. Especially, in the past period the Korean people won a great victory in the struggle for building a self-supporting national economy under the people's regime. (Ed.)

As a result of the firm establishment of self-supporting national economy, people in North Korea can realize almost all their demands; photo shows a scene of assemblage work of electric locomotive.

Our country has turned into a powerful socialist industrial-agricultural state with a solid self-supporting economic foundation in a historically short period.

The upbuilding of a self-supporting national economy has been an invariable line of economic construction of the Korean Workers' Party which stemmed from the natural requirement of the development of our revolution and the social and economic development of our country.

Our country was a backward colonial agrarian state with a colonial, one-sided industry left behind by Japanese imperialism and it was split into two parts owing to the occupation of South Korea by U.S. imperialism, when we embarked upon the building of a new society in such situation, the building of self-supporting national economy in our country was a question of decisive importance for the destiny of the nation and a cardinal question determining the victory of the revolution.

The creation of the heavy industrial base with machine-building industry as its core as well as light industrial base, laying of the raw material and fuel-power bases relying on home resources, training of national technical cadres and the establishment of many-sided modern agricultural base with main emphasis on grain production–these were raised by the Korean Workers' Party as the most important task for laying the foundation of the self-supporting national economy and the Party mustered all forces for carrying them through.

Embarking upon the postwar rehabilitation and development of the national economy, the Party actively pushed ahead on an overall scale the work of laying the foundation of a self-supporting economy. Thus, in the period of the Five-Year Plan following the postwar rehabilitation period, the historical task of laying a self-supporting foundation of the national economy was brilliantly fulfilled.

The thorough implementation of the economic line of the Party on giving priority to the growth of heavy industry while simultaneously developing light industry and agriculture was of decisive importance in building the foundation of a self-supporting economy.

The correctness of this line, a creative application of the Marxist-Leninist theory on reproduction to the concrete situation of our country, has been fully proved by life itself.

It is a prime task in upbuilding a self-supporting national economy to establish a firm self-dependent industrial basis. It constitutes the foundation of self-supporting national economy and a solid material and technical guarantee for actively tapping and rationally utilizing the diverse, rich natural resources, carrying through an overall technical reconstruction and a large scale economic construc-

(Continued on page 3)

WFDY Denounces U.S. Occupation of S. Korea As Groundless

PYONGYANG, Aug. 17 (KCNA) –The 6th Congress of the World Federation of Democratic Youth which closed on the 17th in Warsaw adopted a resolution on the Korean issue. Denouncing the U.S. imperialists for having turned South Korea into a veritable hell under the sway of terrorism and suppression, the resolution pointed out:

The U.S. imperialists are hampering the peaceful unification of Korea in every way and are intensifying new war preparations in gross violation of the Korean Armistice Agreement.

The U.S. imperialists are reinforcing their aggressive army and the South Korean puppet army, shipping atomic weapons and guided missiles into South Korea and holding provocative military exercises in an unbroken chain in the vicinity of the military demarcation line.

The occupation of South Korea by the U.S. imperialists and their aggressive policy are the greatest obstacle in the way of the peaceful unification of Korea and the source of misfortunes and sufferings of the South Korean people and youth.

As long as the U.S. imperialists occupy South Korea, a durable peace and peaceful unification can not be realized in Korea nor can the South Korean people and youth attain genuine freedom and happiness.

The 6th congress resolutely denounces the U.S. imperialists' policy of aggression and their murderous atrocities in South Korea and strongly demands the U.S. imperialist aggressive army withdraw from South Korea at once, the resolution observed, and continued.

The congress welcomes the proposal of the Supreme People's Assembly of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea to the South Korean authorities that the U.S. army be withdrawn from South Korea, the North and South conclude an agreement on refraining from the use of armed force against the other side and that the North and South cut the numerical strength of the armed forces to 100,000 men or less respectively on condition that the U.S. army is completely withdrawn from South Korea.

The congress manifests solidarity with the South Korean youth and students in their bloody struggle against the U.S. imperialists and their stooges and for the peaceful unification of their fatherland, freedom and the right of existence.

The congress entrusts the Secretariat of the World Federation of Democratic Youth to organize on the occasion of June 25 a week of international solidarity with the Korean people and youth in their fight for the withdrawal of the U.S. aggressive troops from South Korea and the peaceful unification of their fatherland and calls upon the entire world youths and their organizations to express active internationalist solidarity with the just struggle of the Korean people and youth.

Hostile Acts by U.S. Side Attacked

At the 249th Chief Secretaries Meeting of K.A.C.

The 249 Chief Secretaries Meeting of the Korean Armistice Commission was held on August 4 at the proposal of the Korean-Chinese side, according to a KCNA report from Kaesung dated August 14.

At the meeting, the Korean-Chinese side strongly protested against the U.S. side's acts of violence disturbing the normal activities of the Joint Inspection Teams and trampling down their authority.

For the purpose of investigating the violation by the U.S. side of the Armistice Agreement, members of both sides of the 4th Joint Inspection Team were dispatched on August 8 to conduct an on-the-spot survey at the initiative of the Korean-Chinese side.

However, they could not perform their official duties, as the U.S. side hampered their activities and did not show any sincere attitude.

Despite obstructions placed by the U.S. side, however, the actual facts of espionage by the U.S. side were disclosed in the course of the cooperative investigation work conducted on August 8.

According to the results of the investigation, the U.S. side dispatched spy Huh Sun Ryang, attached to the Information and Intelligence Service of the U.S. 8th army, to the Korean-Chinese area in the demilitarized zone at night on July 25.

The spy Huh was caught in the very act of spying by policemen of the Civil Affairs Administration of the Korean-Chinese side.

(Continued from Page 2)

tion, and for meeting the home demand for industrial consumption goods.

Therefore, the Party has concentrated major efforts on the construction of a solid self-supporting industry, particularly on the creation of the heavy industrial base, which constitutes its foundation.

The line adopted by the Party in the creation of heavy industrial base after the war was to solve simultaneously the pressing question of people's living and the task of laying the foundation of a self-supporting national economy and to develop, first of all, key heavy industrial domains so as to overcome the colonial one-sidedness in our heavy industry and reorganise it into a self-dependent heavy industry.

The development of such a heavy industy necessitated the creation and expansion of such domains of key importance in laying a self-supporting heavy industrial base as metal, machine-building, fuel-power, chemical and building material industries.

In accordance with this line we set up the backbone of a powerful heavy industrial base in a short space of time and thereby ensured reliable means for pushing ahead the technical reconstruction on our own and securing the source of funds for embarking upon technical revolution in the countryside, while laying the foundation for socialist industrialisation.

The Party could push decisively ahead the processing domains in heavy industry and continuously increase finished products, productive fixed capital, by correctly determining the order of construction of heavy industry and steadily developing it stage by stage from the production of raw materials to the production of semi-finished products and to that of finished products.

As a result the output of our heavy industry in 1961 increased to 255 per cent in electricity, to 926 per cent in coal, 310 times in pig iron and luppe, 154 times in steel and to 425 per cent in chemical fertilizers respectively compared with those in 1946, despite the fact that our heavy industry underwent a long reconstruction period twice, once before and once after the war.

The Party, in developing heavy industry, has directed greatest attention to reorganising in the main its departmental structure as well as the structure of each department in conformity with the building of self-supporting economy.

One of the most valuable successes won by our people in socialist economic construction is the establishment of a modern machine-building industry.

Establishing machine-building industry, the Party correctly decided the order in the construction and expansion of its different branches and followed the line of developing in a concentrated manner the branches turning out machine equipment needed urgently and in large quantities for the production of consumption goods, while laying, on this basis, a material and technical foundation and systematically and gradually establishing new branches.

The struggle against conservatism and mystery about technique and the mass machine tool multiplying movement marked an epochal turning point in the development of machine-building industry.

Through this struggle and movement, our working people became able to boldly design and produce various kinds of heavy machines, precision machines such as tractor, automobile, excavator, 8-metre turning lathe, 3,000-ton press, 6-metre hobbing machine, few thousand-ton ship, and electric locomotive, whose production had been unimaginable only a few years ago. They have set up a strong machine-building industry capable of turning out any complicated machine equipment once they decide to.

(To be continued)

S. Korean Fishermen Demand Payment of Laver Price

SEOUL, Aug. 12–South Korean paper Sanupkyungje Shinmoon reported that more than 20,000 poor fishermen residing along the southern coast dispatched their representatives to the authorities concerned of the "military regime" and demanded the payment of the price of the laver in arrears amounting to 54 million won.

The report said that the "fishery association" forcibly collected a huge amount of laver under the name of exporting to Japan and misappropriated the money after selling it off.

Having thus been robbed of their hard-won fruit, fishermen are now living in abject poverty.

S. Korean Paper Demands Tax Reduction

SEOUL, Aug. 18–South Korean paper Sanupkyungje Shinmoon carried recently an editorial under the title "Tax burden must be lessened!"

The editorial condemned the military regime authorities for their scheme to carry out again a "tax reform" and impose a heavier burden of taxes upon the South Korean people, alleging that the increase of tax burden of the nation is inevitable to secure the source of revenue.

The editorial wrote:

The raise in the rate of taxes, direct or indirect, will inevitably enhance the commodity prices, increasing the burden of consumers. And the price hike will result in the reduction of that much consumption, thus impeding the growth of production.

The editorial urged the military authorities to lighten the onerous tax levies upon the people and medium and small enterprises, instead of augmenting them.

U.S. Soldier Shot to Death A Korean Woman

A U.S. soldier Richard D. Jenlen (transcribed from Korean) killed a young Korean girl, Yu Jong Ja, by shooting her in her waist on August 17 in Taejon, South Chungchong Province, as she resisted his attempt to rape her, according to Donghua Tongshin in Seoul.

The paper said that Richard D. Jenlen came back to her again after shooting her, shot another pistol bullet into her neck and took to his heels after seeing her draw her last.

Killings of Koreans by U.S. soldiers are occurring daily in South Korea.

The other day a certain Yankee soldier shot young Korean woman Kim Ok Ja to death who resisted his attempt to ravish her.

Hungry Teacher Collapses on Platform in S. Korea

TAEGU, Aug. 20–

South Korean local daily Ryungnam Ilbo carried a tragic story of a teacher with a 15-year career behind him who collapsed while teaching, exhausted by long-dragged hunger.

He is a 39-year-old teacher of the Taegu Higher Industrial School by the name of Choi Yung Ki who resides in Namsan Dong, Taegu, North Kyungsang Province.

He "felt dizzy and swooned" during a lesson on July 21. When falling, he "spit a large amount of blood and his spectacles broke, staining his face with blood."

Seeing this tragic scene a teacher took him to the hospital attached to a college. But he was driven out of the hospital without receiving any treatment as he could not pay medical fee.

Now he is in a critical condition.

In an editorial concerning this case, the above paper pointed out that "such wretched plight does not confine to teacher Choi, but all the educationists are facing such tragedy." It demanded relief measures for the teachers.

South Korean Fishermen Groaning in Poverty and Ruin

As many as 86 fishing boats were wrecked and 181 fishermen reported dead or missing in a typhoon that swept the vicinity of Inchon, South Korea, about a dozen days ago.

Kookje Shinbo of Aug. 16 reported from Seoul that some of the victims had no choice but to go out fishing to earn bread, though there was a warning against a typhoon.

Having failed in their fishing croakers and hairtail, they resorted to such desperate daring to support their starving families, the paper added.

Annual average income of the South Korean fishermen (80 per cent of whom are small fishermen and fishing merchants) is 10,000 huan in old currency. (Kyunghyang Shinmoon of December 28, 1961) This is less than the minimum living expenses necessary for men.

Taking 1938 as 100, the output of marine products in 1959 stood at 45.5 and the processing rate dropped to 33.7. (1949 and 1957 issues of "Economic Yearbook" and 1960 issue of "Seoul Yearbook")

The per capita fish catch of the fishing population in 1959 shrank to 65.1, taking 1946, the year right after the Liberation, as 100. (July, 1960, issue of "Jaijung" and "Radio Seoul" report of October 17, 1960)

The number of fishermem per fishing boat increased from 8 in 1946 to 26 in 1960 and most of the fishing boats are small sailing boats at that. ("Radio Seoul" report of October 17, 1960) In this connection, the South Korean news agency Hapdong Tongshin reported on February 14 this year: 80 per cent of the fishing boats are so worn-out that they require urgent measures for repair or will become useless wrecks within four or five years.

The U.S. troops have ruined many South Korean fishing grounds through naval exercises, turning them into military bases. This has increased the hardships of the small fishermen.

On top of this, the boat owners and middle-men are imposing onerous taxes upon them.

The boat owners are depriving the fishermen of their catch by enforcing such sharing system as the "3:7" and "4:6" systems. The merchants and usurers who are monopolising the "fishing right" with the backing of the military regime are wresting from the fishermen 3,000 to 4,000 huan (old currency) per fishing trip under the name of "fishing fees." The middlemen are pocketing 1,200 to 1,500 huan from one boat per fishing trip for "fishing procedures."

These exploitors are also victimising the fisherman by loaning them money carrying the monthly interest of 10 to 20 per cent.

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Koryo Ceramics; the Most Brilliant Achievement in World Ceramic Art

In the history of the handicraft arts of Korea, the development of ceramic art placed it as the most advanced country of the world.

Handicraft progressed rapidly and brightly in the Koryo period, especially ceramic art. The celadon, represented by Koryo ceramics, is extraordinarily outstanding not only in Korean art history but in the ceramic history of the world as well. It is one of those fine art pieces in which chemistry and the formative spirit of human beings were highly and completely harmonized.

The first written records on Koryo celadon appears in the "Koryo Tokyong," written by Hsu Ching, a member of a Sung mission to Korea in May, 1123 A.D. According to the book, which was about what the author had seen in Koryo, the kingdom had already accomplished the elegancy and delicately glazed celadon of a rare "secret colour" or "ancient sky-colour."

The glazes of Sung and Koryo celadons were called *Pisaek*, or secret colour, but written in different letters, because Koryo celadon glaze was uniquely refined and much different from Sung's. The elegant shape of the Koryo celadon with slender and beautifully curved lines as well as its wonderfully glazed colour, became a characteristic of Koryo beauty.

In the mid-twelfth century, another unique type of design, *Sanggam*, and inlaid work on celadon, was created. Until the beginning of the thirteenth century, *Sanggam*-ware was the most favoured celadon in Koryo. The end of the Koryo period saw the beginning of a new pot-

Vase
Celadon glaze; painted peony design in underglaze iron. Height 10.62"; Diameter, at shoulder, 6.56"
Koryo dynasty (mid-13th century) (Left)
Vase
Celadon glaze; incised decoration filled with white and black slips. Height 16.25"; Diameter 9.87"
Koryo dynasty (late 12th century) (Right)

tery development, the *Punchong* ware of light greenish blue.

Besides celadon, of course, there were various ceramics and porcelains in the Koryo period. But the mainstream of ceramic art was always in celadon. Such mass production of refined celadon and advanced inlaid-work gave stimulus to the rest of the handicraft field, as well as to Koryo culture itself. The result was fine works of bronze and lacquerware. The most remarkable of Koryo handicrafts was lacquerware inlaid with mother-of-pearl. It was so excellent that Hau Ching, the author of Koryo Tokyong, said in his book, "...the lacquerware with mother-of-pearl inlaid is so delicate and so dear..."

Throughout the Li dynasty, ceramic was divided into two major currents of style. One was the *Punchong* (light greenish blue) potterty, successor to the Koryo celadon; the other was white porcelain. Compared to the aristocratic Koryo celadon, the Li white porcelain is generally simpler.

In the reign of King Sejo, some more advanced types of pottery appeared, such as the *Chonghwa* white porcelain which had long been popular, the white porcelain decorated with *Sokkanju* (a kind of red clay), and the red-dotted white porcelain, all which were fusions of the tradition passed down from the picture-celadon of Koryo.

The Japanese invasion, however, destroyed and ruined almost all of these works of both pottery and porcelain-particularly the production of *Punchong*-ware. Furthermore, the Japanese were so frantically devoted to pillaging the ceramic techniques of Korea and in deporting even potters to Japan.

However, the August 15 Liberation of Korea from Japanese rule held out a promise of rapid progress for the Korean ceramic art, which had been in the danger of extinction due to Japanese imperialism's policy of obliterating Korean national culture. It should not be overlooked here that the wise policy, followed by the Korean Workers' Party, of developing national culture played the most important role in encouraging all the Korean ceramic artists and artisans to make up their mind to inherit correctly and develop further the brilliant tradition of Korean ceramic craftsmanship.

Thus, workers in the domain of Korean ceramic art are making all possible efforts to develop the ceramic art of their country, continuously increasing ceramic ware in variety and improving its quality.

Unfortunately, however, the situation is otherwise in the present South Korea, where the U.S. imperialists are frantically destroying and pillaging all the legacy of Korean national culture, with the aim to wipe out everything national. We can enumerate many cultural assets which they carried out from South Korea.

It is imperative for us all to drive the U.S. vandals from South Korea, if we are to defend the tradition of our national culture handed down from ancestors.

Wine Bottle
Celadon glaze; incised decoration. Height 12.8"; Diameter, at base, 4". Koryo dynasty (early 12th century)

Bottle
Multi-plane bottle with pine and kite design in underglaze cinnabar. Height 10.71"; Diameter, at base, 3.58"
Li dynasty (18—19th century)

Policy of Korean Workers' Party for Peaceful Unification of Country (16)

(Continued)

To all these sincere proposals from the northern part of the country, however, the U.S. imperialists and their henchmen, the Syngman Rhee clique, responded with complete indifference, and continuously intensified suppression of the South Korean popular masses, who were trembling under the threat of arrest, imprisonment or even death, if they are unfortunate enough to be suspected of advocating "peaceful unification."

Thus, at last, in June of 1950, the U.S. imperialists instigated their lackeys, the Syngman Rheeites, to force on the part of North Korea the most horrible tragedy in Korean history—the Korean War.

Meanwhile, in its spirit, the peaceful unification program presented by Marshal Kim Il Sung has nothing in common with what some advocates of peace may think it to be "pacifism," which is lacking more than not often in scientific outlook and concrete methods of defending peace.

The Korean people, educated in the uncompromising spirit of the Marshal in the struggle against the enemy, were fully prepared to mobilize all resources, material and spiritual, sufficient to smash the enemy, who were so blind as to start the aggressive war.

As a result, the aggressive venture undertaken by the U.S. imperialists was completely crushed by the Korean people, who dealt decisive and deadly blows at them to make their foul plot go astray from a desired direction.

And, the Korean War, or the War for National Liberation, which had been fought for three years against aggressive troops from 16 foreign countries headed by U.S. imperialism, was over in July of 1953, in a brilliant victory for the Korean people.

Meanwhile, the major causes of this historic victory won by the Korean people should be sought in the following facts:

(1) The northern part of the country had been turned into a powerful democratic base;

(2) There had already been founded in North Korea, under the wise leadership of Marshal Kim Il Sung, genuine people's armed forces armed with indestructible revolutionary traditions, (which had been established by the Korean partisans during their anti-Japanese armed struggles). These forces were ready to devote themselves entirely to the interests of the people;

(3) Particularly, the Korean people's armed forces were under the outstanding generalship of Marshal Kim Il Sung.

(4) By developing skilfully struggle to consolidate peace in post-war Korea and to create a new situation favouring peaceful unification of the fatherland, the Korean Workers' Party succeeded in smashing the policy, pursued by the U.S. imperialists and their lackeys, of unifying Korea by means of armed invasion.

The Korean ceasefire per se did not mean a guarantee for solid peace in the country, nor was it a final solution to the question of unifying the country.

Ever since the termination of the Korean fighting, the U.S. aggressors had pushed ahead more undisguisedly its policy of colonial subjugation of South Korea, without showing any intention to repudiate their aggressive ambition against the country. This is true in spite of their bitter defeat in the war.

They were never idle for a single day in their preparation to provoke a new war in Korea, as is seen in their repeated violations of the Korean Armistice Agreement, continuous expansion of armaments in South Korea and large-scale building up of the fighting capacity of the South Korean puppet army.

In the meantime, the Syngman Rhee clique, under the direction of the U.S. began clamouring more and more loudly for a march into the North of the country to unify Korea by armed forces, after they had turned South Korea into a hell on earth, where there were more police stations and jails than anywhere in the world.

The South Korean people under U.S. domination—which was justified by the U.S. imperialists in the name of "aid"—began voicing their demands in unison, "We can live no longer in the present-day situation," "The only way for us to survive is to achieve national unification."

As a result, the daily growing aspiration of the people for peaceful unification of their fatherland became so strong that its realization could not be put off any longer.

Nevertheless, the U.S. imperialists and the Syngman Rhee clique, who were resolutely opposed to settling the Korean question peacefully, resorted to all possible means to suppress those who were suspected of advocating "peaceful unification." They tried to justify this brutal suppression by branding the suspects as "pro-Communist elements."

(To be Continued)

Performance of KPA Song and Dance Ensemble Praised As "Pearl of Arts"

PYONGYANG, Aug. 17 (KCNA)—The Soviet paper Krasnaya Zvezda highly praised as the "pearl of arts" the performance of the songs and dance ensemble of the Korean People's Army on visit to the Soviet Union.

"Lofty culture and artistry—these are the characteristic of this splendid collective," the paper said.

The program of the song and dance ensemble, the paper pointed out, showed the fine nature and unique character of the Korean people as well as the broadness of their taste in life and the richness of their spiritual world.

The women singers sang with masterly skill a number of lyric songs astonishingly naive and simple and full in tune, evoked great admiration, the paper noted.

The folk songs "Nillili" and "Spring song" were particularly good, the paper added.

Colourful, beautiful and poetic dances added luster to the performance. The dancers splendidly depicted the battle scene of the fighters on a height.

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